

Subject came back at 10 pm from 171st, Krasnaya, France,  
at the present time, for the

Subject is

Subject is 31 Jan 1964

Subject came back on 23 and 24 Jan 1964 to Paris from  
171st, Krasnaya, France and from 16.00 to 18.30 hrs, respectively.  
In response to Subject's question's greetings Subject sent a telegram  
saying the Soviet that they could meet either on 23 or 24 Jan.  
From the telegram they agreed to meet on 23 Jan at 16.00 hrs.  
Subject was very cautious and reluctant to go into any details and  
restricted himself to general comments and information. Even so, he asked  
Sergei not to make any use of his material about the situation in the  
Soviet, particularly not to do anything that would indicate this or  
that information could be connected with Subject's stay in Paris, or rather  
France, in general. Sergei's reply was that Subject had nothing to fear  
in this respect moreover that his information was of a very general and  
vague nature.

Subject came to Paris from the Soviet Union only for a short period and  
left already again for Kiev. He promised to maintain contact with  
Sergei in the future and to see him in summer after his return from the  
Soviet. Subject plans to stay for another year in Kiev and has already  
sent Sergei the address of his parents.

Subject is also in contact with Sergei, mainly with SERGEY, actually,  
the Soviet Union, and the government of Ukraine.

Subject is also in contact with his only wife, Maria, who is very  
sensitive.

Subject is also in contact with his very friendly friends with SERGEY  
and SERGEY, who is the most intelligent literary critic and  
the strongest intellectual among the Ukrainians. With SERGEY he also  
discusses all the books he reads from Soviet. SERGEY promised him to find a  
book on the subject of the Soviet and with Subject himself was already

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Subject stressed that the present drive in the USSR against nationalism is connected with numerous arrests of persons who are active in the movement. He also stressed that there has been no significant change in the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the Ukrainian people. However, the Ukrainian people are still not free to express their views on the further development of the Ukrainian nation. In his opinion, as far as everything is being kept secret, the Ukrainian people are not free to express their views.

Subject stressed that for 3 years now a group of people in the USSR are working to "protect the constitution of the USSR". According to Subject, the resistance against Russification is quite strong, particularly among the young intellectuals. Last year there were more anti-Russification demonstrations at Shevchenko monument in Kiev organized by young people than ever before. In Subject's opinion, Ukrainian students like Russian or listen to lectures in Russian mostly out of opportunism. He stressed that there are cases when students demand lectures in Russian.

Subject stressed that on the whole, Ukrainian students are less active in Russian matters than in Moscow or Leningrad. There is much more pressure on them in these cities. He stressed that the accounts for the situation in the USSR are not active in his university which has the reputation of being a "Russian university". He stressed that the incident with Tikhonov in the Kiev library and the incident with Tikhonov in the Kiev library are not active in his university which has the reputation of being a "Russian university". He stressed that the incident with Tikhonov in the Kiev library and the incident with Tikhonov in the Kiev library are not active in his university which has the reputation of being a "Russian university".

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There should avoid such characterizations as revolutionary, innovative, anti-creation etc in reference to people in the Ukraine because of created complications for those concerned. They consider all too strong patriotic and political terms and concepts as too dangerous. This was particularly strongly stressed by Lina KOSTENKO.

4. At the present there is nothing really new on the literary scene in the Ukraine. A collection of poems by Ivan DRACH was to be published in Russian but the translator from Ukrainian - CHAKHIL - had been arrested and all suspended "in charge". The Ukrainian and Russian literary magazines are very well known. All Ukrainian literary events also in Kiev and Lviv.

5. Mykola VITIL is regarded as the one trusted by authorities and therefore he has of his colleagues maintains with his closer relations. Since his stay in Canada he was selling many things but mostly only Ukrainian.

6. Olga VOYK made a very good impression in Kiev. Her visit was most of success. Particularly young people were very much interested by, and interested in her.

7. In Subject's opinion "renovation" of some Ukrainian literary in the past has little changed the situation in libraries. Some few libraries, works by Soviet remain collected in Kiev.

8. Subject promised to encourage his Ukrainian friends in Kiev to continue and intensify their efforts for direct contacts with the West. He will also mention the planned anthology of Ukrainian poetry in French, to be published in Paris and will make efforts to be similar only in Kiev. Subject will eventually write about the situation of Ukrainian literature to Lina KOSTENKO. He will also be in contact with Argonne and others referring to the situation and the following his will, revive his old contacts.

Re-direction of all contacts with the West through Moscow only, shortage of linguists among young intellectuals in Kiev ( e.g. DRACH Iven knows only fair German) and lack of proper qualifications and by majority of <sup>young</sup> Ukrainian scholars seem to be the main factors to be overcome in order to facilitate the development of contacts between the Ukraine and France.

Among young Ukrainian scholars Subject praised very highly such Prof BILETSKYI A.O., HAZAREVCHYI, Ye.V., and CHICHERIN . In his opinion there were not many like them.

11. According to Subject little controversial (from Soviet point of view) material gets through by mail to private addresses. In this respect the radio area much better off because practically all people listen to foreign broadcasts and <sup>quite often</sup> comment them widely.

12. Subject lives in Kiev in a dormitory occupying one room and sharing kitchen with others. He visits many people but prefers not to receive them at his dormitory. Most of his time he spends in libraries. His lectures of French are only for a specific group of students and teachers of French and not available for all students.

13. Subject took the following books from Source to be given to his friends in Kiev :

March Chetka by Symonenko

Polerona by Koshelivets

Ukrainian Literature by Koshelivets

Polina by Andriyevska

Documentary Ukrainian Language (Subject asked for this book himself)

La Harpe, Etienne by Kaminsky .

14. In Subject's opinion there is little demand for religious literature among the young mainly because of the lack of suitable one in

the intellectual sense. Philosophical and ideological material is not especially sought for but is read with interest when available. Many a literary treatise and other work are widely circulated in the form of Zakhalavna Seretnyak. As a rule they are of pocket size to be easily concealed.

13. Apart from books in Ukrainian received from Source Subject took with him also many French books he had bought in Paris.